

Olympic year in the offing

The current Rome 85th IOC session has just discussed the Commission report summing up the 1981 Olympic Congress and reports and recommendations of IOC commissions and working groups and has considered admission to the IOC of new national Olympic committees and new IOC Executive members.

Special consideration has been given to reports by the organizing committees of the 1984 winter and summer Olympics in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, and Los Angeles, USA.

Delegates have expressed their concern over the Los Angeles Games' organization, as many of the IOC recommendations have not been acted on. For instance, no list of the Games hardware equipment has been framed and no up-to-date competition schedule has been elaborated. No announcement has been made in advance on the cost of accommodation at the Games. Delegates were surprised to learn that the treatment of injured athletes at the Los Angeles city hospital will have to be paid for by the national Olympic committees.

Anxiety was sounded over the fact that Los Angeles has still not offered the IOC guarantees from the US government of security of the Games' partici-

ants, guarding them against possible politically hostile demonstrations like the ones during the Lake Placid Winter Olympics.

Much interest was shown in addresses by noted sportsmen who set up a new IOC commission — the Commission of Sportsmen, after the Olympic Congress.

The problems facing the IOC, the Olympic movement, international sports federations, national Olympic committees and Games' participants are natural. Commission member Viedoslav Treljak, many time world and Olympic champion, Sport needs peace, mutual understanding and international cooperation. Young people want to live in peace and compete not on battle fields but in sports contests, he added.

He further noted that athletes upheld a proposal by the IOC medical commission for setting up International Medical Control, since drug-taking, as they see it, is a major menace in modern sport.

IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch, evaluating the period since the Moscow Olympics and Olympic Congress, stressed the Olympic movement had still more gained in strength.



Romania won the annual international water polo tournament in Tbilisi for the prize offered by the Journalists Union of Georgia. In the photo: a scene from the USSR vs Cuba bout drawn 8-5.

Aston Villa wins cup



Munich Bayern's captain Reinhold Mahly (right) tackles Aston Villa's Gary Shaw, during the early stages of the European Cup final in Rotterdam.

British Aston Villa defeated West German Bayern 1-0 in the European Cup final in Rotterdam, Holland.

Defending world champions Argentina edged Portugal's Benfica 1-0 in a warm-up game in Buenos Aires.

New Zealand, drawn in the same world cup group with the

USSR, tied 1-1 with British Watford in Wellington.

Milan Inter has won the Italian Cup.

Scotland drawn in the same World Cup group with the USSR defeated Wales 1-0 within the framework of the Great Britain championship.

Success in Bugojno

All Soviet chess players who participated in the big international contest in Bugojno, Yugoslavia, finished in the upper part of the tables. With still a round to go the first place was won by young Grandmaster Garry Kasparov. In the last, 13th round, he drew with Swedish Grandmaster Ulf Andersson and totalled 9.5 points.

Second-third places were shared by Lev Polugayevsky and Yugoslav Grandmaster Ljubomir Ljubojević, 8 points each, fourth-fifth — by Boris Spassky and West German Grandmaster Robert Hübner, 7.5 each, sixth-eighth — by Tigran Petrosyan, Bent Larsen, of Denmark, and Adolf Andersson, seven each, followed by Bozidar Ivanović, Yugoslav, 6; Jan Timman, of Holland, 5.5; Miguel Najdorf, of Argentina, and Lubomir Kavalek, USA, five each, Svetozar Gligorić, 4.5 and Borislav Ivkov (both Yugoslav), 3.5.

Decathletes close to fantastic result

Moscow Olympics decathlon winner Daley Thompson, of Britain, established a world record in the hardest event in athletics, the "crown"—decathlon, during two-day competitions at Coblitz, Austria. The 23-year-old athlete, competing against strong sportsmen from European countries, the USA, Canada and Australia (the only one missing was former world record holder Guido Krechmer, of the FRG) amassed a wonderful sum of points—8,707, bettering the former mark by as many as 58 points. One should also take into consideration that the contest was held in a rainy and windy weather. He improved several of his personal bests in the process. Thompson believes that the fantastic result of 9,000 points in decathlon is quite realistic, and intends himself to try and reach it this summer.

Here are Thompson's marks: 100m—10.49 sec, long jump—7.95 cm, shot-put—15 m 31 cm, high jump—2.08 m, 400 m—46.80 sec, 110 m hurdles—14.31 sec, discus—44.34 m, pole vault—4.90 cm, javelin—60.52 m, 1,500 m—4 min 30.55 sec.

On photo: Moscow Olympics decathlon winner Daley Thompson, Britain, set a new world best recently.

Photo AP-TASS

ATHLETIC SCHEDULE APPROVED

The finals of the Europa Athletic Cup will be held in August 20-21, 1983, in the decision of the European Athletic Association at its congress in the Hungarian capital. The men's finals will feature the GDR, the USSR, the FRG, Britain, Poland, Hungary, Italy and France, and the women's field will include the GDR, the USSR, the FRG, Britain, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

On September 10-11 the 41st top European decathlon team will vie for their Europa cup. The men's contest will draw the GDR, the FRG, the USSR, Poland, Bulgaria, and Switzerland, and the women's — the FRG, the GDR, the USSR, Bulgaria, Britain and Hungary.

The season's highlight will surely be the first world championship, scheduled for August 7-14 in Helsinki.

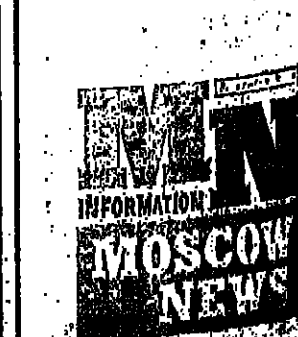
The list of other 1983 European athletic events includes the Europa Marathon Cup on June 19 in Laredo, Spain. The 1984 European Indoor Games will be held on March 3-4 in Goleborg, Sweden.

Ecuadorian wins

Italian championship

Many leading world tennis players like John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors, USA, Björn Borg, Sweden, Guillermo Vilas, of Argentina, and others missed one of the most popular international meets of this summer tennis season—Italy's open championship.

Andrés Gómez, 22, from Ecuador, who is not among the leading players in the world classification, won the tournament for the first time yet. In the final match this very tall player (196 cm) beat American Elliot Tellesch 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.



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INFORMATION

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Supreme Soviet Presidium meets in session

Leonid Brezhnev, presiding over a recent Kremlin session of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, pointed out that the Food Programme approved by the Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee combines agriculture and related industries into a single whole. The goal is as follows: to provide Soviet citizens with quality foodstuffs on a regular basis, he said. Great outlays have been mobilized in order to attain this goal, as well as the efforts of many thousands of working collectives, managers, specialists and other specialists. We have drawn up a vast programme for the restructuring of rural life, providing more housing, roads, schools, hospitals, kindergartens and shops, Leonid Brezhnev emphasized.

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USSR AND AMERICA TO HOLD TALKS

The Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to begin official talks on limiting a reducing strategic weapons on June 29 in Geneva, Switzerland. The Soviet delegation will

be headed by Ambassador V. Karpov and the American — by Ambassador E. Rowley. The two sides attach great importance to these negotiations.

INDIAN-SOVIET SOCIETY CELEBRATES 30th ANNIVERSARY

Delhi. "Indo-Soviet Friendship in the Interests of Peace, Security and Development" was the motto under which representatives of the Indian public held a meeting in Delhi to mark the 30th anniversary since the establishment of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society.

On behalf of the Society's officers, the audience was addressed by Rajani Kumar, Chairwoman of the Delhi branch. She stressed that the Soviet Union was a trusted and tested friend of the Indian people, its gener-

ous help has made an invaluable contribution to the strengthening of independent India, and to improvements in the Indian economy and in the living standards of our people, she said. The further consolidation of friendship and cooperation between India and the USSR is particularly important in view of the growing activity by the forces of international reaction in the immediate vicinity of India, said the Society's Vice-President I. K. Gujral.

30th ANNIVERSARY

FACTS and EVENTS

© The Executive of the association of the German trade unions has demanded that the NATO countries should abandon their plans for deploying new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and come out in favour of disarmament negotiations.

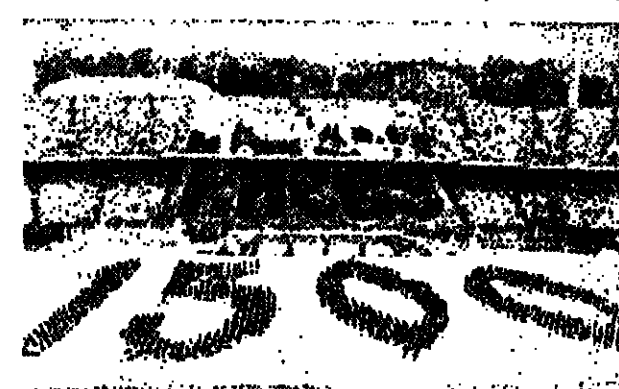
© Italian police have carried out a major operation in their fight against criminals in the Campania area. More than 30 people have been arrested, and large quantities of fire and side arms and ammunition seized.

© An Islamic Tribunal in the Iranian city of Ahwaz has sentenced to death another six members of the Iranian Mojaheddin Khalq political organization.

© The Reagan administration has made a confident announcement in Congress that it intends to supply Israel with 75 up-to-date F-16 fighter-bombers.



A moment during the sports and art gala which took place in Kiev's biggest stadium.



ANNIVERSARY PAGEANT IN KIEV

A solemn meeting to mark the 1,500th anniversary of Kiev and the presentation to the city of the Order of Friendship Among Nations has been held in the Ukrainian capital. Kiev's biggest stadium, sitting over 100,000,

was the scene of a sports and art gala attended by the republic's top artistic ensembles. Among those present were visitors from all the Union republics and numerous foreign guests, including the Director-General of UNESCO, A.M.M. Bova.



An anti-war rally was held recently in Vitebsk, Byelorussia, as part of a Peace Week of mass action against nuclear war.

RUDOLF KIRCHSCHLAGER IN FAVOUR OF MAINTAINING DETENTE

In Moscow, we held friendly and sincere talks on bilateral relations and on the world situation as a whole, said Austrian Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlager at the end of his visit to this country. We have now achieved mutual understanding. Each of us has problems of our own, but we are brought closer together by the desire to preserve detente, he added.

On Austrian-Soviet relations, the president noted that those were fairly extensive in many areas, particularly in economic and cultural cooperation. Austria, he stressed, values highly its friendly ties with the Soviet Union.

'INVINCIBLE' GOES TO THE BOTTOM?

Buenos Aires. Reuter-TASS. The British aircraft carrier "Invincible" was hit by an Exocet missile and bombs yesterday, the Buenos Aires daily "Convicción" said.

"Convicción", which has close links with the Navy, said pilots returning to base after the attack reported the ship sinking.

Argentine pilots later flew a reconnaissance mission and said flames and smoke rising from the carrier could be seen miles away. "Convicción" said, quoting what it described as "unquestionable sources".

The Argentine high command, said in a communique Navy Super Endeavors armed with Exocet missiles and Air Force Skyhawks, had put a carrier out of action, but did not identify the ship.

"Convicción" said the "Invincible" was hit by one Exocet missile.

missile. But the daily "Clarín", reporting from an unidentified air base in Patagonia, quoted military sources as saying two Exocets struck home.

"Clarín" said the carrier was later hit by four 450-kilo bombs dropped by Skyhawks. Other press reports said it was hit by three or four 225-kilo bombs.

"Clarín" said the attack on the "Invincible" forced British ships to stop shelling a beach north of Puerto Argentino (Port Stanley) and take part in rescue operations.

Queen Elizabeth's second son, Prince Andrew, 22, is serving as a helicopter pilot on the "Invincible".

London. Reuter-TASS. Britain's Defence Ministry said today it had no reports that the British aircraft carrier "Invincible" had been hit in Argentine air raids around the Falkland Islands.

Preparations for the Non-Aligned Summit

Havana. The Coordination Bureau for the Non-Aligned Nations is holding an all-important meeting here on the eve of the 7th Non-Aligned Summit. It will adopt the agenda for the non-aligned heads of government

and state, look into organizational matters, and discuss vital economic and political problems.

Newspapers point out that a major document is expected to be approved on the problem of strengthening peace.

TEL AVIV'S PLANS FOR WEST BANK

Washington. In the next three or four years, the number of Israeli settlers on the West Bank is to increase to 100,000. This has been announced by the Israeli Defence Minister General Shimon Peres in an interview to "The Washington Post". The present population of

Jewish settlers on the West Bank stands at 30,000. The general said that the transfer of Israelis to the West Bank and the construction of new paramilitary settlements are primarily regarded by Tel Aviv as a way of preventing the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.



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Moscow News

Round the Soviet Union

● SPECIALISTS FROM THE Leningrad Scientific Research Computer Centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences have been using computers to design third-generation smart robots. They have compiled programmes which enable computers to take over a lot of designing work. This was disclosed at the "Promot-82" International conference which has opened in the city. Delegates are discussing computer-aided design problems.

● CZECHOSLOVAK BUILT L-410 PASSENGER PLANES HAVE STARTED REGULAR FLIGHTS BETWEEN KOMSOMOLSK-ON-AMUR AND KHABAROVSK, IN THE SOVIET FAR EAST. The new plane replaces the L-14s and AN-2s which previously flew on local routes. The planes will convey passengers to remote northern settlements in the Amur River area, and to the towns built for the construction workers of the Baikal-Amur Railway. The L-410 can take off and land on any 300 m long macadam runway.

● PROBLEMS OF GREATER PROTECTION AGAINST THE HAZARDS OF RADIATION AT ATOMIC POWER STATIONS AS WELL AS PLANS FOR COOPERATION HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED AT A CONFERENCE IN VIENNA BY SPECIALISTS FROM CMEA MEMBER-COUNTRIES. The conference was also attended by representatives of the International Atomic Energy Commission.

● AN INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE GEO-CHEMISTRY OF NATURAL WATERS HAS BEEN HELD IN ROSTOV-ON-DON. Scientists from Bulgaria, the GDR, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Italy and other countries discussed the processes which determine the chemical composition of rivers, lakes, seas, and oceans, as well as reports on the participation of geochemists in the prediction of earthquakes, in prospecting for mineral deposits and in the study of oil-bearing layers. The symposium concentrated on the problems of protecting rivers, lakes, seas and oceans from pollution.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

PROGRAMME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY

Better health protection is the overriding social goal in this country, states R. Uflyayev, Director of the All-Union Research and Testing Institute for Medical Technology, in PRAVDA. Modern medicine and health care, he continues, are unthinkable without modern technology. Doctors are now making wide use of the laser beam, cryogenic units, ultrasonic saw and other equipment.

The decisions of the 28th CPSU Congress envisage a nearly 1.4 time rise in medical industry output, he points out. This will be supplemented by stepped-up production of medical equipment by other industrial makers and by greater use in medicine of products of the chemical and other related industries. Special consideration will be given to equipment and technology used in polyclinics, outpatients' clinics, and in disease prevention and early diagnosis of disorders. Work has been completed on comprehensive programmes for important aspects of development and production of medical equipment. They concentrate on disease prevention among small children and adolescents; on female (especially maternity) disorders, and ailments of the higher respiratory tracts.

SCIENTISTS STEER SIBERIA INTO THE FUTURE

The Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences, writes Academician D. Belyayev, Deputy Chairman of the Department, in TRUD, now incorporates

CHESS AS PART OF THE SCHOOL CURRICULUM

No one is reprimanded or praised at the chess lessons given in the second form of Moscow School No. 324 by Vyacheslav Zakharov, a post-graduate from the psychology department of Moscow University. Here all are equal and all compete on equal terms. Chess is a fascinating game; the children become engrossed and it helps them relax.

Part of the lesson is devoted to actually playing, but for most of the time Zakharov coaches the children on how to solve various chess puzzles in the abstract, without actually moving the pieces. Other problems are also solved—how to find one's way out of a labyrinth; how to connect four points with three lines; how to complete an unfinished sentence or drawing; how to answer a riddle.

The curriculum, which was drawn up by Zakharov, includes logical patterns containing a high level of absorbing chess information. The universal character of these patterns, which can be applied to many kinds of human activity, is pointed out to the children. Thus during these play periods—an essential part of the school day—the pupils at School No. 324 also develop the ability to analyze, to see the general behind the particular, and to take independent decisions.

This experiment has shown the usefulness of chess for children's intellectual development: those classes taught by Zakharov have improved their academic results in all subjects, obviously, mastering logical patterns helps the children. The example set by School No. 324 has been followed by other schools in the Leningrad and Krasnoyarsk districts of Moscow where it has been decided to include chess lessons on the Zakharov model in the curriculum.



Vyacheslav Zakharov giving a lesson.

Turkmenia's gas industry

A new gas field has been put into operation in the east of Soviet Turkmenia (Soviet Central Asia). Gas gushed from a well nearly three kilometres deep, in the Cherkat area, in the Karakum Desert.

Over the years of the current five-year plan period gas output in the republic is to grow by 11-13 thousand million cubic metres. In order to supply a total of 81-83

thousand million cubic metres of gas in 1985 the gas industry of Turkmenia will have to start working 11 deposits already tapped.

The major part of the republic's increase in gas output will be ensured by the Sovetabad gas field. In 1985, it is planned to extract eight thousand million cubic metres of gas there. To supply gas from the Sovetabad gas field to the Europe-

an part of the USSR it will be necessary to add another pipeline to the Central Asia-centre gas main.

In the current five-year plan period attention will be concentrated on accelerating the increase in gas output. It is intended that the volume of the Soviet Union's gas output will increase by almost 200,000 million cubic metres to equal 630,000 million cubic metres in 1985. The USSR prospecting gas reserves are estimated today at 34,000,000 million cubic metres.

WATCHMAKING ROBOTS

Sixteen industrial robots capable of performing about 100 operations have been installed at the Minsk watch factory in Byelorussia. They will release 55 workers from routine operations, who will be given other jobs at the enterprise. The factory has a plan for introducing advanced technology, including automatic equipment. The process is monitored by the trade union. Workers at the meetings regularly renew the plan's implementation.

The introduction of robots increases overall productivity and improves labour conditions.

MOBILE HOUSES FOR BUILDERS

The builders of the Yerevan Railway (Armenia) have moved to new cottages. The well-appointed houses all the cultural facilities, nursery school and creche for the new builders' township are all on wheels.

By 1985 the Yerevan-Baku Railway, which is being laid in difficult conditions, is to be completed. It will improve the delivery of raw materials and other necessary goods for actively developing areas of the republic. It is also a short-cut between Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan.

WATERING FIELDS FROM UNDERGROUND

To stabilize water supplies for cotton plantations, and to eliminate overwatering of fields (with subsoil water—salt) the purpose of Tajikistan's largest vertical drainage system commissioned in the Dzhirgatala lands area.

The system has tied 11 drainage wells drilled over underground lakes in a single network. Water is pumped into depths of up to 200 metres using powerful pumps and fed to milliliter pipes over three metres in diameter. The pipes are equipped with water filter facilities. Once on the surface it comes to the common irrigation network along concrete chutes. The low salinity of underground water allows it to be used for watering crops.

letters from readers. It is certainly flattering to be asked: "How should I live? How should I love?" Yet, one can't help thinking: "How about answering that question yourself?" No one can live by other people's truths. That way may be easier, but it always leads to thoughtlessness. A "prepared" answer denies one the opportunity of finding things out for oneself. A question is always stimulating and can result in action. A question is more powerful than an answer, because it requires participation.

OVERCOMING THE MISUNDERSTANDING BARRIER

There can be no families without conflicts. However, in order to cope with our misfortunes we must get in grips with the originating causes, writes the MOSKOVSKIY KOMSOMOLETS newspaper. The opinion of relatives, friends and colleagues, based on personal experience is one thing. It is quite another matter when the issue is analysed by a competent specialist, with your cooperation. His role of "advisor" consists of anything but providing ready-made recipes. A psychologist can help spouses to understand, reveal the reasons for and essence of their conflict and help them find a way out.

By developing the habit of analysing one's own behaviour as well as that of one's husband or wife, one becomes able to put oneself in their shoes. In fact, another person as one would like to be treated oneself. This is how to overcome conflict, to achieve mutual understanding and create a psychologically favourable climate in one's family.

A family service is being set up in our country with this very aim to render competent help to families in their psychological, pedagogical, legal and other problems, the newspaper concludes.

A WRITER SHOULD ASK RATHER THAN ANSWER QUESTIONS

A writer should ask rather than answer questions, says Soviet author David Glantz writing in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. A reader likes a book which deals with the complexities of human feelings and relations, which makes one feel sad and happy, as well as think and argue. It is bad when a reader gets used to expecting ready-made answers. This is borne out by

Places to visit



THE MOSCOW HIPPODROME

Breath-taking rivalry, the joy of victory, and bitterness of defeat plus many other exciting scenes—all this awaits visitors to the Moscow Hippodrome.

The events here include trotting and flat races, displays of horsemanship as well as battle racing and international contests.

During the summer, when the trotting season is in full swing, there are up to 1,000 horses in

the hippodrome stables. Winter is the time for the traditional Russian troika contests. Trotting and flat races take place at 6 p.m. on Wednesdays and Fridays, and at 1 p.m. on Sundays.

There is also a horse-riding school attached to the hippodrome where members of the public can learn the art of riding from first-class horsemen. The address: 22 Begovaya St. Metro Dinamo or Begovaya.

STORIES ABOUT SOVIET PEOPLES

The Russian Language Publishers in Moscow have started issuing a new series of books aimed at a wide readership—all those who learn Russian, both in our country and abroad.

The books describe the peoples and nationalities that live in the USSR, their culture, ancient customs and traditions, and also the changes that have taken place in their lives under Soviet power. There will be eight volumes in all, each one dealing with a specific geographic region. All are written by scholars who are specialists in the field.

Two have already come out: "On the Great Russian Plain" by B. Andrianov, and "In the Vast Expanse of Siberia" by Z. Sokolova.

Andrianov's book deals with three East Slavonic fraternal nationalities: the Russians, Ukrainians and Byelorussians. A long time ago, their ancestors, the East Slavs, used to inhabit the Great Russian Plain, as the East European Plain that stretches from the Arctic Ocean in the North to the Caucasian Mountains, the Crimea and the Carpathians in the south, and from

the Baltic Sea in the west to the Ural in the east, is often called.

"In the Vast Expanse of Siberia" describes twenty peoples native to Siberia and the Far East.

The third book, soon to be published, will be called "By the Amber Sea". It is devoted to the Baltic republics and is written by R. Ito. The remaining volumes, to come out in 1982-1984, will be devoted to the Far North, the Volga Valley, and to the Caucasus, Central Asia, and Moldavia.

All the books have detailed comments in English, French and Spanish.

SEA PURITY CONTROL

Soviet specialists have proved that peat affords reliable protection to the sea from oil slicks. Peat briquettes thrown into oil slicks absorb petroleum products though not water, thus retaining a high floatage capacity. All that has to be done to save the sea from pollution is

to remove the resultant mass and burn it.

The development of new methods to combat the spread of oil slicks is on the Soviet agenda for the protection of water, Alexei Pankin, deputy director of the Central Institute of the Merchant Marine of the USSR, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent. Floating pollution watchdogs and purifying stations are based in all 70 of the Soviet seaports. Facilities for the intake and neutralization of bilge water are in operation at our largest harbours.

The creation of the "Svetlomor" floating complex is an important contribution to efforts to preserve the sea from pollution, Alexei Pankin pointed out. Apart from its main purpose, to lift oil from tankers which have broken down, the "Svetlomor" is capable of carrying out pre-repair cleaning operations on holds and of lifting oil-polluted water from such ships.

A series of new "ecologically pure tankers" with a double bottom and double sides are to be added to the Soviet merchant marine fleet in coming years. The first of them—the "Pobeda"—has already joined the fleet. "All the tankers are equipped to remove oil from the sea surface and to process waste."

The old man has still not caught the fox, by the way, although it continues to pay daily visits to his village.

MAN INFORMATION No. 43, 1982

VIEWPOINT

OUR HEALTH RESORTS

Ivan KOZLOV,
Chairman of the Central Council for the Management of Trade Union Resorts

There is a wide network of health resorts in this country: over 13,000 sanatoriums, rest-homes, tourist hotels and places for family recreation. Most are run by trade unions.

In Soviet times, it is worth pointing out, there were 100 privately owned resorts, with accommodation for not more than 3,000. Before the October Revolution it was only the privileged classes who could afford holidays and treatment.

During the very first years of Soviet power, more than 30 decrees were issued on the establishment of resorts and spas for working people in various regions of the country. Mansions formerly belonging to the tsar and to aristocrats were used for this purpose. For instance, Livadia Palace, the tsar's capacious summer residence on the Crimean Sea coast, was turned into a sanatorium for peasants. It now houses one of the country's oldest cardiological centres.

The following figures provide some idea of the mass character of "organized recreation" in this country: over the past five years alone, more than 260 million people stayed at trade union resorts and spas. Unions spent more than 1,400 million roubles on expanding the resort network during this period. The money went towards building new accommodation for 70,000 people.

New resorts are now being set up not only in the traditional holiday areas in the Caucasus, the Crimea and on the Baltic coast, but also in Byelorussia, Central Asia, the Urals, Siberia and the Far East. This expanded choice in holiday venues cuts down on the need for long journeys. A further advantage is that those working in the North do not have to expand time and effort on adapting to new climatic conditions. Medical statistics show that the most effective holidays are those spent in habitual climatic conditions.

The second trend typical of the present stage of resort and spa development concerns their greater specialization. The specialization of each spa or the type of the treatment offered, is determined by the Central Research Institute for Resorts and Physiotherapy in Moscow and by 13 zoological republican institutes, whose activities are coordinated by the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.

This does not mean, of course, that all 11 plans calling for the trade union vacation industry. Many problems yet to be overcome were cited, for example, in the recent statement, "On Measures for the Further Improvement of Resorts and Spas for Working People and for Enlarging the Network of Trade Union Facilities", issued by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. Provision is made in this statement for not only for a wider network of union resorts, but also for more effective treatment and recreation, as well as for further specialization, particularly in the field of cardiovascular disease. Measures to combat pollution in resort areas have also been approved and adequate finance assigned to this end.

Science and technology

SOVIET AND FRENCH EXPERTS END ANOTHER ROUND OF TESTS

Soviet and French scientists have completed at the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory another round of tests of an ultraviolet telescope which is to be launched into a high orbit around the Earth with the aid of up to 200 thousand kilometres.

The telescope is 4.2 metres long, and has a mirror 80 centimetres in diameter.

The astronomers want to position their telescope outside the Earth's radiation belts in order to enhance its sensitivity and to decrease the level of radio noise. This will create a possibility to carry out extremely accurate observations of the processes taking place in the Universe like the emanation of energy in stars and galaxies, and the formation of stellar coronas and chromospheres.

The Crimean Observatory has played a major role in the Soviet space programme. Many original instruments intended for Soviet spacecrafts and orbiting stations have been either designed or tested here.

METALS UNDER PROTECTION

Polymer powders appear to be very effective against corrosion. Metal parts with such protective coatings serve three to five times longer.

An automatic line for powder deposition has been developed by the technological design institute in Kishinev, the capital of Moldavia.

Powder deposition takes place in an electric field under the influence of a powerful air jet. Then the parts are subjected to high temperatures and the particles sinter, making an impenetrable film. Among the advantages of the new method is the ability to collect and use another time the powder which has failed to stick to the surface.

REMAINS OF PREHISTORIC CAVE LION

While a tunnel for the metro was being dug through the central part of Kharkov, a city in the Ukraine, numerous remains of fossilized animals dating back to the Ice Age were found, including skeletons of mammoths, woolly rhinoceroses, bison and wild horses, and oxen.

A major find was the discovery that the cave lion lived

in the area; up to this time it had been thought that this prehistoric predator did not venture as far north.

This is not the first occasion that such remains have come to light in Kharkov. In 1925, for example, workmen putting up a high-rise building came across the tusks of a mammoth which are now kept in the City University museum.



Photo by Vladimir Samoilov.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

Oleg TABAKOV

It seems it was but yesterday that Oleg Tabakov made his first appearance on the stage of the newly formed Sovremennik Theatre in the role of 'angry young man'. And yet it is almost a quarter of a century ago! From his very first works, Tabakov became the Sovremennik's 'calling card' as it were because the multitude of parts he played for the theatre invariably gave expression to the Sovremennik's basic aim: search, the living breath of life today and complete involvement. Drama, comedy, satire, classical and modern plays and foreign drama—Tabakov played them all at the Sovremennik. Each of the actor's fans have their own favourites among the roles he played, but Tabakov's undoubted triumph was his performance as Aduyev Junior, the main character of Goncharov's 'A Commonplace Story'. This classical 19th-century Russian novel, this 'commonplace story' filled with bitter irony, in which a starry-eyed idealist ditches his illusions, became, in the hands of the Sovremennik, the leading production of the past decade.

Tabakov scored another triumph, this time on the screen, by his rendering of the part of Oshlov in Nikita Mikhalkov's film 'Several Days from the Life of I. I. Oblomov' also based on Goncharov (winning the Silver Oxford prize at an international film festival in Britain for the best male part).

While starting his film career with psychological parts, and recognizable characters portrayed with all the charm of youth ('A Noisy Day', 'Youth Will Have Its Fling', 'A Reformed Man Should Be Trusted', 'War and Peace'), Tabakov now more and more often and with obvious pleasure creates grotesque, extravagant and highly eccentric images. Such is his landowner Shcherbak in the 'Unfinished Piece for a Mechanical Piano', such is Oblomov, such is bribe-taker Yusov in 'A Vacancy', a musical based on Alexander Ostrovsky's comedy, 'A Profitable Place', soon to be released. And if the conversation turns to



psychological portraiture, as in the recent film, 'An Uninvited Friend', today it is really a masterly portrait and not a sketch or drawing, to which Tabakov's never-fading acting appeal lends not only charm as in his younger days, but also additional colour and even depth.

I could name a host of other exceptional roles in theatre, cinema and TV—the choice is great. But it may be more important to end on a different note. Several years ago Tabakov taught a group at the State Institute for Dramatic Art, which came to be known as 'Tabakov's Studio'. Only a short time elapsed before a whole bunch of talented young actors graduated from the studio. Of course, they have a long way to go before they approach their teacher's technique, but the words 'Tabakov's Studio' have already become the hallmark of top quality.

Tatiana SAVITSKAYA

New lease of life for wood-carving in Georgia



Arsen Pochkhua. "Creation".

CLASSICS AT A PUPPET THEATRE

Two Russian 19th-century classics (Gogol's 'The Overcoat' and the satirical piece by Dostoyevsky 'The Crocodile, or a Happening in the Passage') form the basis of 'Petersburg Fantasy', a new show put on by the Bolshoi Puppet Theatre, in Leningrad.

"Both stories have something in common: a fantastic, whimsical perception of the world of Russian officialdom which suppressed all vestiges of humanity," says V. Sudarshkin, the director, who also makes his debut as stage designer.

"We were inspired by the idea of presenting a world of puppets. Their outward ugliness is a visible expression of what they feel."

This is the 'puppet' theatre's first attempt to adapt works of classical Russian literature for the stage.

Tbilisi artist Arsen Pochkhua has opened an exhibition of works made from box-tree wood, crystal and ivory at the offices of Georgia's permanent representation, in Moscow.

On view are more than a hundred bas-reliefs carved from boxwood: portraits, pictures based on Pushkin's immortal poem, 'The Knight in a Panther Skin', allegories on the theme of kindness and beauty, and their victory over the forces of evil.

"Wood-carving is far from being a new art," Pochkhua says, "but, of late, it has been neglected. Georgian archaeologists have unearthed many carved wooden articles dating back to the first centuries A.D. In subsequent ages the art developed, reaching a highpoint in the 16th-17th centuries. I have tried to get as close as possible to the masterpieces produced by our remote ancestors."

Marina AMAROVA



Books. The Iskustvo Publishers have issued the third and last book in the series, 'Russian Soviet Variety Theatre'. It covers the past thirty years and contains articles on the art of leading variety actors of the period—L. Utyasov, A. Raikin, K. Shulzhenko, M. Mironova and A. Makhov, R. Zelyonaya, L. Zykina and others.

Cinema. Soyuzmultfilm Studios is shooting a new cartoon 'Transformation' based on the fairy tale, 'It's Better to Live With Cats', by the well-known Italian writer, Gianni Rodari.

Another exhibition of restored masterpieces, including paintings, drawings and applied art from 20 Russian museums, is now on view at 12 Razina St. The paintings range from 15th-17th century rare icons to pictures by our contemporaries. All the exhibits were restored at the All-Union Gribler Art Restoration Centre.

S. Sudelkin (1862-1946), 'Genre Scene', The Kallina Art Gallery.

SOBINOV REMEMBERED

The second festival of opera now taking place in Yaroslavl is dedicated to the 110th anniversary of Leonid Sobinov, the great Russian singer.

Taking part are top soloists from the Bolshoi and the Kirov Theatre, from the Moscow Chamber Musical Theatre and the Lunacharsky Opera and Ballet Theatre from Sverdlovsk. The Arkhangelsk Choir together

with orchestra and soloists from the Yaroslavl Philharmonic will also be performing.

The festival programme includes favourite Sobinov pieces: works by Tchaikovsky, Dargomyzhsky and Rimsky-Korsakov and classics of world music: for instance, a concert performance of Verdi's opera, 'Rigoletto'.

STRAVINSKY'S MUSIC

At the end of one of Diaghilev's famous seasons in Paris, the first-night of the ballet 'The Fire Bird', took place at the Grand Opera. This ballet, the first major composition by the Russian composer Igor Stravinsky, brought to its author, one of the most outstanding composers of this century, instant fame.

A concert held a few days

ago at the Big Hall of the Moscow Conservatoire was dedicated to the centenary of Stravinsky's birth. The composer's music of all periods was played by the Symphony Orchestra of the Moscow State Philharmonic Society, conducted by Dmitry Kitayenko.

The last item in the concert was music from the 'The Fire Bird'.

SOVIET THEATRE IN GDR

The Moscow Children's Musical Theatre took part in an international music festival in Dresden at the start of its tour of the GDR.

The festival programme started off with a performance of Sh. Chalyayev's opera, 'The Jungle' based on Kipling's 'Mowgli', as well as with the opera, 'Master Kokle', written by the well-known GDR composer J. Werzau and based on Karl Marx' fairy tales. In the latter work several pieces are sung in German.

Also included in the programme were the theatre's best productions: scenes from 'The Blue Bird', 'The Red Riding Hood' and 'Teyla and the Wolf'. The theatre will also give performances in Leipzig and Berlin.



V. Ivin as Mowgli in a scene from 'The Jungle'. Photo by Andrei Stepanov

WHAT'S ON!

June 1-4

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 1, 2 — Boryzka Dance Ensemble. 4 — A variety concert.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 3 — Strauss, 'Die Frau ohne Schatten' (opera). 4 — Saint-Saens, 'Samson et Dalila' (opera).

Staniavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 2 — Tchaikovsky, 'The Queen of Spades' (opera). 3 — Tchaikovsky, 'Swan Lake' (ballet). 4 — Rimsky-Korsakov, 'Night in May' (opera).

Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.). 1 — Ilyin, 'Comrade Lyubov'. 3 — Kalman, 'The Gypsy Princess'. 4 — Milyutin, 'Girls in a Flurry'.

FILMS

Holidays of Childhood (Gorky Film Studios, USSR).

The film is based on autobiographic stories by Vasily

Shutkin entitled 'The Childhood of Ivan Popov'. Cinema: 'Novorossia' (47/42 Tsesarskaya Kuntzova St. Metro Lermontovskaya). Other Named Tarika (Buland).

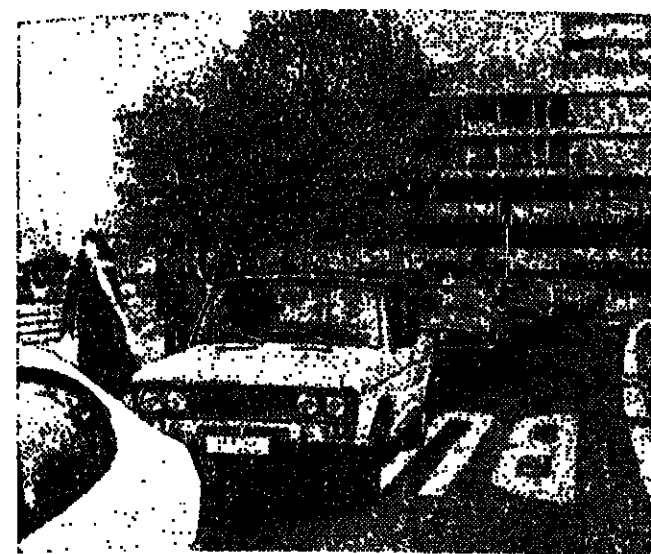
About life and wonderful adventures of a clever animal — otter by name Tarika.

Cinema: 'Imeni Moskvitsh' (25 Bakhrushina St. Metro Ploshchadskaya).

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, Moscow Region Branch of the Artist Union (3 Krutitskaya St.). 300 paintings, drawings, sculptures, items of decorative and applied art and scenery made by artists of the Moscow Region. Daily, except Sunday and Monday, noon to 7 p.m. Metro Proletarskaya.

Shchegolev Architecture Museum (5 Prospekt Kallina). An exhibition on architecture of the town building history of Moscow.



The Berliner Lada car dealers from West Berlin sell Soviet cars. Especially promising are the sales of the Lada-1500.

AQUACULTURE ON A JOINT BASIS

In May, representatives of the Hokkaido Fishermen's Association and of the USSR Ministry of Fisheries concluded their negotiations in Moscow over collection of seaweed by Japanese fishermen of the Island of Sagami.

Japanese fishermen were first given permission to engage in this activity as long ago as in 1963. At the time, the USSR deemed it possible to answer in the affirmative to the requests of Japanese fishermen, living in areas adjacent to that Soviet island.

And an agreement was arrived at whereby the Japanese were allowed to collect seaweed from June to the end of August each year. 300 small fishing boats manned by crews of 2 to 3 men were engaged in the industry. In a day, a crew could gather about two tonnes of seaweed, with twenty per cent of mature weed being left on site for the normal reproduction of biological resources. Various improvement work was simultaneously carried out. The conscientiousness of fishermen from three cooperatives in the town of Nemuro during 13 years of work in our waters was noted more than once at the annual rounds of Soviet-Japanese negotiations.

The total seasonal harvest of dry seaweed in the Sagami Island area amounted to 7-15 thousand tonnes for which the All-Japan Fishermen's Association paid a small compensatory fee: in 1976, the last year the agreement was operative, this amounted to 52 thousand yen per fishing vessel.

Cooperation in this area was resumed after a five-year break in 1981. According to data presented at the negotiations in Moscow, last year 30 Japanese fishing vessels were engaged in the collection of seaweed. Between 1 and 30 August, thanks to favourable weather, the Japanese fishermen gathered a good harvest and produced 506 tonnes of food worth a total of 650 million yen.

Tatyana SHKOLNIKOVA

HELP GIVEN TO CONGO TO SET UP INDEPENDENT ECONOMY

The Soviet Union is providing the people's Congo with wide ranging help in the creation and establishment of an independent economy. The construction of the combined ore enrichment factory in M'ouati has become a symbol of Soviet-Congolese friendship.

also arranged in accordance with cultural and scientific exchange between the USSR and Mexico. Daily, except Monday and Friday, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Arbatskaya.

4 — Jolly Fellows pop group, directed by Pavel Slobodkin.

SPORTS

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 2 and 4 — Racing and trotting. Both days 6 p.m.

Taking part are trotters of the Orsi and other home as well as foreign breeds.

WEATHER

June 1-4

Cloudy weather with clear spells and showers in Moscow, city and region. Moderate NW wind. Between 8° and 10°C at night and from 15° to 20°C during the day.

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Trams 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00. Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

NUCLEAR STATIONS FOR FINLAND

The atomic stations Lovisa-1 and Lovisa-2 built in Finland with Soviet assistance have proved to be highly efficient. At the moment, opportunities are being studied for the construction of another nuclear project in Suomi.

Prospects for the nuclear power and heat generation were discussed in Moscow at a symposium attended by specialists from the two countries.

New products and processes were presented by 14 firms specializing in nuclear engineering. One of these was Imatran Voima which has signed a co-operation protocol with the USSR Ministry of the Power Industry and Electrification for the maintenance of Lovisa-type nuclear stations.

German workers to build Soviet pipeline

The first group of young workers from the GDR has set off on a journey to the Soviet Union where they will help to construct the Western Siberia — Soviet Western border export gas pipeline.

The young German men and women are to work on two sections of the pipeline—in the Ivanovo-Frankovsk and Lipetsk regions, and to take part in the construction of seven compressor stations. Among them are many people who took part in the construction of the Sovuz gas pipeline.

Under the terms of the existing contract, the first lot of Siberian gas should be delivered to Western Europe by the end of 1984.

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TECHNOSTROYEXPORT

FOLLOW INTOURIST TO GEORGIA

My trip to the Georgian Republic was very enlightening, not to talk of the pleasure that I received from my stay, however short, in your wonderful country. (Extract from a letter by Robert K. Lonely, Secretary General of the World Travel Organization.)

We receive many such letters, said Levan Mataradze, Head of the Main Administration for Foreign Travel at the Council of Ministers of Georgia, in conversation with an INTURIST correspondent. The number of foreign tourists who want to visit Georgia, attracted by its architectural monuments and wonderful landscapes, grows every year.

It is worth noting that over recent years we have had practically no dead seasons. One reason for this lies in the greater interest shown by foreign tourists in the life of the Soviet Union and its constituent republics. Another are the special tours (Georgian Architecture, Vainikulture and Wine-Making in Georgia, etc.) that are now organized during the dead season.

Naturally, it is not only landscapes and monuments that attract thousands of foreign tourists to Georgia. Many foreign travellers are interested in industry and agriculture, in science, culture and art. To cater for these interests, we have included on our itineraries, as a supplement to routine tourist excursions, meetings with youth, with representatives of public organizations, professional people.

David IMEDASHVILI

IN HONOUR OF YOUNG PIONEERS

This country has issued a four-kopek stamp dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the All-Union Lenin Pioneer Organization.

ITU'S CONFERENCE COMMEMORATED

A 15-kopek stamp has been issued to commemorate the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunications Union, in Nairobi. Depicted on the stamp is an Orbis space communication satellite, and the Oshankina television tower in Moscow.

